

## Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—8:15—"Way Down East."  
 Aerial Lifting.—8:30—Lifting the Lid and the  
 Brighton Beach Park.—8:30—Beer War.  
 The World's Largest Aquarium.—Luna Park—Boston's  
 Animal Aquarium.  
 ELYN MURPHY.—World in War.  
 MAXIM'S PARADISE PARK GARDENS.—8:15—  
 Vaudeville.  
 THE SQUARE THEATRE.—8:15—"The Rolling Girl."  
 KNICKERBOCKER.—8:15—Sergeant Blue.  
 MAJESTIC.—8:15—Pantomime.  
 MAJESTIC.—8:30—Vaudeville.  
 MAJESTIC.—8:30—Vaudeville.  
 NEW-YORK.—8:30—Vaudeville.  
 NEW-YORK.—8:30—Vaudeville.  
 NEW-YORK.—8:30—Vaudeville.

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## Business Notices.

## BUSINESS IS BUSINESS.

When advertisers get returns from a newspaper they  
 advertise more largely and more frequently in that paper.  
 This is the reason The Tribune is showing such a large  
 and steady growth in advertising space.

In the seven months ending July  
 31, 1905, The New-York Daily  
 Tribune printed

591,478 Lines of Advertising  
 (excluding Tribune advertisements)

more than during the same period of 1904.

In other words, this is a gain in seven months of nearly

1,872 Columns.

(616 lines to a column.)

Send your advertising where others are sending it.

To

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

Circulation Books Open.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1905.

## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

**FOREIGN**—Japanese newspapers express dis-  
 trust regarding Russian diplomacy, and  
 apparently not hopeful of an agreement at Port-  
 smouth. —Advices from Soo-Chow say that  
 the boycott of American goods is assuming a  
 political character and that an anti-foreign out-  
 break is feared. —The Russian government  
 has signed a contract for twelve batteries  
 of Creusot guns, costing \$1,000,000. —The  
 vote in Norway on the question of separation  
 from Sweden was practically unanimous for dis-  
 solution. —Secretary Taft and his party  
 sailed from Manila on the transport Logan to  
 visit southern ports of the islands. —Four  
 of the mutineers on the Russian training ship  
 Pruth were sentenced to death, and others re-  
 ceived terms of imprisonment. —Three  
 Gloucester fishing vessels have entered New-  
 foundland waters and announced their intention  
 to take bait; the Ministry is considering the  
 matter.

**DOMESTIC**—The meeting of the Russian and  
 Japanese plenipotentiaries at Portsmouth,  
 which was scheduled to take place yesterday  
 afternoon, was postponed by mutual agreement  
 until 9:30 this morning. The first article of the  
 Japanese peace proposals was accepted by the  
 Russians. It recognizes the preponderant in-  
 fluence of Japan in Korea; in the discussion of  
 the article, Mr. Witte based his argument on  
 the yellow peril. —The Russian and Mrs.  
 Fritze were assaulted in Mechan-  
 icsville by a negro, who was later killed resist-  
 ing arrest in Saratoga. —The fever record  
 in New-Orleans was the worst yet reported,  
 there being twelve deaths. —Twelve men  
 were killed and over twenty-five injured in a  
 head-on collision on the Nickel Plate Railroad,  
 near Lorain, Ohio. —It was announced in  
 Chicago that the sugar rate war had been com-  
 promised by the railroads affected.

**CITY**—The storm caused great damage and  
 killed and injured several persons in and near  
 the city. —Letters to Senator Armstrong  
 urge that the insurance investigation be ex-  
 tended to cover some concerns not heretofore  
 mentioned. —The boss bankers refused to  
 recognize the strikers' union, and the strike will  
 continue. —Conservation was caused in the  
 Tammany ranks by the announcement that the  
 city committee would make an investigation in  
 this city in September. —The typhoid epi-  
 demic in Brooklyn was unchecked; the disease  
 had not obtained a foothold in Manhattan. —  
 The woman who shot Friday in Riverside  
 Drive was identified at Bellevue as Della W.  
 Fritze, of Syracuse. —Mrs. Travis H. W.  
 Fritze was caught burglar in her home.

**THE WEATHER**—Indications for to-day:  
 Partly cloudy; showers at night. The tempera-  
 ture yesterday: Highest, 85 degrees; lowest, 68.

We desire to remind our readers who are  
 about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will  
 be sent by mail to any address in this country  
 or abroad, and address changed as often as  
 desired. Subscriptions may be given to your  
 regular dealer before leaving, or, if more  
 convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE  
 Office.

See opposite page for subscription rates.

## THE CHINESE BOYCOTT.

The Chinese boycott of American commerce  
 has attained considerable proportions. It will  
 probably not last long, nor be particularly dis-  
 astrous to American trade and industry. Never-  
 theless, it is not to be ignored, its causes should  
 not be misunderstood, and its lesson should not  
 pass unheeded.

Note, that it is neither an official nor a  
 popular movement, but is the work of a limited  
 class, of students and merchants, with which  
 the government on the one hand and the com-  
 mon people on the other have nothing to do.  
 The government is not hostile to us because of  
 the terms of existing treaties, nor are the coolies  
 rising against us because we exclude them from  
 this country. Paradoxical as it may seem on  
 the face of it, the people who are aggrieved and  
 who are consequently conspiring against us are  
 precisely those who, under the letter of the law,  
 have nothing to complain of, the students and  
 merchants who are permitted to come to this  
 country. Why is that?

The answer is, we are inclined to think,  
 pretty fully given by "The Chinese Free Press"  
 of San Francisco, which says the provocation  
 is not in our exclusion law, but in our failure  
 properly to enforce it. It is not that we shut  
 the coolies out, but that we subject to intoler-  
 able indignities the students and merchants  
 whom we have agreed to let in, and that we  
 do so at the expense of refusing to give full  
 faith and credit to the acts of our own consular  
 and other officers. If a consular certificate were  
 accepted in good faith, without treating the  
 man who presented it as a suspected criminal,  
 there would be no cause of offence and no boy-  
 cott.

Such is this Chinese explanation of the case.  
 It may or may not be true and complete, but  
 we are compelled to admit that there seems to  
 be only too much truth in it. There have been  
 grave abuses in the administration of the law,  
 relief from which has not been obtained by  
 appeal to the federal courts. The President's  
 statesmanlike recognition of the fact was made  
 clear in his rigorous letter upon the subject,  
 and it is to be believed that had the wise and  
 reasonable policy of that letter been adopted

with promptness and thoroughness, or rather  
 had it prevailed from the beginning of our  
 administration of the exclusion law, this trouble  
 would never have occurred.

Of course it is always a harder job to  
 undo trouble than to avert it. Nevertheless, it  
 can be done, and it must be done. That is be-  
 cause not only our commercial welfare but also  
 our good faith and justice are involved. After  
 contending so vigorously all these years for the  
 opening of China, it would be the crassest of  
 folly for us to shut the door against ourselves  
 for our own act. After pleading so earnestly  
 for good faith and fair play, it would be de-  
 plorable for us to have to confess our inability  
 to administer our own laws with a decent re-  
 spect for courtesy and justice.

What is needed is that the President's policy,  
 in letter and in spirit, shall be made to prevail  
 in our enforcement of the laws relating to the  
 Chinese, and that Chinamen shall not be left  
 helpless in the arbitrary hands of some minor  
 port functionary, but shall have the common  
 right of appeal to the courts for protection and  
 for justice. In such circumstances there will be  
 no boycott. Chinese merchants find as much  
 profit in American trade as we do in Chinese  
 trade, and they have no wish to sacrifice it  
 without due cause.

## THE VIRGINIA CAMPAIGN.

The Virginia Republicans seem to have turned  
 over a new leaf and developed a new political  
 spirit. Hitherto Republican energy in that  
 state has spent itself chiefly in manipulating  
 party conventions and apportioning party  
 patronage. The organization leaders were  
 fierce fighters when it came to electing dele-  
 gates to a Republican national convention or  
 chairmen of the State Central Committee. But  
 their aggressiveness had exhausted itself be-  
 fore the time arrived for capturing seats in Con-  
 gress or reducing Democratic majorities. Last  
 year at Norfolk the party managers wrangled  
 for two days and nights before they succeeded  
 in naming delegates-at-large to Chicago. The  
 only leader in the state who had shown capacity  
 to lead was defeated by the old patronage hunt-  
 ing clique, and the convention adjourned in dis-  
 order and tumult. The plight of the Republi-  
 can party in Virginia never seemed more  
 hopeless.

But the Presidential election of 1904—the first  
 held under the suffrage restriction clauses of  
 the new constitution—brought with it some de-  
 cided surprises and put new vitality into a de-  
 moralized and discouraged party. Under the  
 leadership of the Norfolk convention had  
 "turned down" the Hon. T. Campbell Slem, a  
 notable victory was won in the 9th Congress  
 District. Moreover, the suffrage restrictions  
 failed to work out the results expected of them,  
 for, while they practically eliminated the negro  
 vote, they cut down enormously the Democratic  
 white vote, and left the Republican party, as a  
 white man's party, in a relatively stronger po-  
 sition than it had enjoyed under the alleged sys-  
 tem of free manhood suffrage. The vote cast  
 for electors in 1904 fell 135,367 below the vote  
 cast in 1900. But the loss was almost equally  
 divided between the two parties. The Republi-  
 can total was smaller by 69,415 and the Demo-  
 cratic smaller by 65,442. But with the race  
 bogie taken out of politics and fair elections  
 again assured, the way was opened for a for-  
 ward Republican movement and for a new  
 alignment on genuine public issues.

Evidence of this forward movement is found  
 in the proceedings of the state convention just  
 held at Roanoke. The convention was com-  
 posed almost exclusively of white delegates, its  
 work was done harmoniously and enthusiastically,  
 and it put in the field a state ticket of  
 exceptional character. The nominee for Gov-  
 ernor, Linsford L. Lewis, was formerly Chief  
 Justice of the state Court of Appeals, and is  
 one of the leaders of the Virginia bar. He is a  
 man of the highest standing and amplest cap-  
 acity, respected for his learning and courage, and  
 fully equipped to fill any office in the gift of the  
 state. Nor does he intend to make his cam-  
 paign in a perfunctory spirit, simply to hold the  
 organization together and to have a voice in  
 the distribution of federal patronage. Ex-  
 Judge Lewis has been since 1902 United States  
 District Attorney for the Eastern District of  
 Virginia. But on accepting the nomination for  
 Governor he resigned that office, and declared  
 to the convention that he would make his cam-  
 paign solely for the advancement of Republican  
 interests and "without reference to probable or  
 possible personal results."

This spirit is a new one in Virginia contests,  
 and it may go far toward re-establishing Republi-  
 canism in the Old Dominion on a secure and  
 creditable basis. There is no reason why a  
 strong Republican organization should not be  
 built up. With the race issue removed, natural  
 divisions on questions of public policy must  
 ensue. Bourbonism has never been securely  
 entrenched in Virginia, as is demonstrated by  
 the easy victory of the Readjusters over the  
 old line Democracy. The state's industrial  
 and commercial interests incline it to sympathy  
 with Republican ideas in national policy, and on  
 local issues there is room for a healthy and ag-  
 gressive opposition party. Judge Lewis's can-  
 didacy for the Governorship will make the cam-  
 paign of 1905 a highly interesting one.

## GOOD ROADS FOR NEW-YORK.

One of the seven amendments to the consti-  
 tution of the State of New-York to be submitted  
 to the people at the next general election au-  
 thorizes the state to contract a debt which  
 "shall not at any one time exceed the sum of  
 fifty million dollars," for the improvement of  
 highways, and provides for the payment of in-  
 terest and the creation of a sinking fund to meet  
 the principal of the bonds. This amendment,  
 which marks the first attempt on the part of a  
 state to deal with the problem of highway im-  
 provement in a manner and on a scale com-  
 mensurate with its importance, is one in which  
 every dweller in the state who uses a road has  
 a vital interest. It appeals to the aesthetic as  
 well as the practical side of human nature; for  
 systematic highway improvement, in its influ-  
 ence and results, goes far beyond the mere  
 making of a smooth pathway for vehicles. Ex-  
 pensive as first class highways are, they are a  
 good investment, and that this fact is realized  
 and understood is shown by the constantly in-  
 creasing demand for improvement in those  
 states which have been under heavy expense for  
 that purpose since long before New-York began  
 its work. The inevitable result of a road im-  
 provement has been a substantial increase in  
 the value of farm lands along its line, a saving  
 to the farmer in wear and tear of horseflesh and  
 wagons, and the natural profit which follows  
 being able to land five tons of produce at a  
 market or railroad station with no more effort  
 or cost than was expended on one or two tons  
 before the roadway was made fit for travel.

Much comment has been made by those who  
 have not carefully studied the subject over the  
 question of taxation, increase of which is feared  
 as a consequence of the proposed bond issue, but  
 so carefully have the supervisors and highway  
 commissioners perfected their plans at their  
 annual conventions in Albany in the last six  
 years that this immense work can be put for-  
 ward without increasing the burden of taxation  
 upon the state to any appreciable extent. Under  
 existing plans the main highways are to be im-  
 proved in the next ten years by the expenditure  
 of the \$50,000,000, the state paying 50 per cent  
 of the bonds, or \$25,000,000. The interest at 3  
 per cent and 2 per cent of the principal as a  
 sinking fund are to be met each year, which  
 calls for an annual draft on the State Treasury,  
 when all the bonds are issued, of \$1,250,000 per  
 annum. Against this is to be reckoned the  
 \$1,100,000 which the state raised last year for  
 these same main highways, so the difference is  
 hardly noticeable in the state's tax levy. It

should also be considered that with this \$1,100,-  
 000 only about two hundred miles of highway  
 were built in favored counties, and these in  
 small stretches, connecting no part of one county  
 with another. Under the bond issue completed  
 systems would be built in all counties within a  
 period of ten years, and the entire highway  
 mileage of the state, both main and lateral,  
 brought to a state of perfection. The proposed  
 bond issue simply takes advantage of the credit  
 of the state to obtain modern highways in the  
 lifetime of those now living, and to handle a  
 great internal improvement just as a private  
 corporation would do if it owned the State of  
 New-York and were laying out a system of  
 roads which would yield it the greatest amount  
 of profit in the smallest possible time.

There are seventy thousand miles of main  
 and branch highways in the state, and the  
 money system law, which was put on the state  
 books in 1893, provides for a contribution  
 of 50 cents by the state for each dollar raised  
 by a town for road improvement. If every one  
 of the towns had adopted the money system  
 the amount raised by their local taxation for  
 road improvement would be about \$3,000,000  
 yearly, to which the state would add \$1,500,000,  
 making an aggregate of \$4,500,000 available  
 in the next ten years for the minor or lateral  
 roads. But all the towns have not come in  
 under the provisions of the money system,  
 which is in reality a commutation of the an-  
 nual draft for labor on the highways by the  
 payment of a proportionate tax, and those  
 which have adopted the system will be the first  
 to benefit under the comprehensive plans which  
 the several county boards have adopted. It is  
 not believed that those who have been dilatory  
 will lag behind much longer when the benefits  
 of the plan are fully understood.

From every point of view the proposed amend-  
 ment seems desirable and advantageous. The  
 plans which may be carried out under its pro-  
 visions will insure to the Empire State that pre-  
 eminence in the matter of highways which it  
 has in other lines, and for roads as well as  
 canals the state should hold fast to the idea  
 that "the best are none too good."

## DELAY ON AMBROSE CHANNEL.

Hope begins to dawn upon the situation at  
 Ambrose Channel. The dredging work there, of  
 great importance to New-York and to the na-  
 tion, has for some time been at a standstill, but  
 at last we are told that this week it will be  
 resumed. It certainly would not be creditable  
 or satisfactory if the delay were permitted to  
 continue many days longer.

With the hitches or complications, or whatever  
 else may all the contracting concern that has  
 the work in charge, the government has really  
 nothing to do. All it wants is that the work  
 shall be pushed to completion without a mo-  
 ment's delay. That is what it has a right to  
 expect and to demand, and it has a right to  
 make its demand effective. The dredges should  
 be put at work and kept at work, no matter  
 what happens. All other details can wait or  
 can be adjusted at some other time.

Government work, especially that for the sup-  
 plying of great public needs, should always  
 have precedence over everything else. Too  
 often the opposite rule prevails, and contractors,  
 having secured a profitable city, state or federal  
 contract, seem to think they can delay its ful-  
 fillment at will while they turn their attention  
 to other undertakings or while they settle almost  
 interminable disputes. The result is that the  
 average public work, be it a schoolhouse, a  
 waterworks dam or a ship channel, takes a  
 much longer time for completion than a cor-  
 responding private work. If the deepening of  
 Ambrose Channel were a private enterprise,  
 the completion of which would mean rich profits  
 for some corporation, does any one suppose  
 there would be this delay upon it or that it  
 would take the five years to do which are now  
 in prospect?

## CURING CANCER.

Professor R. T. Hewlett, a leading British  
 pathologist, contributes to "Nature" a paper on  
 cancer that deserves the attention of his pro-  
 fessional brethren in this country. Incidentally,  
 he expresses the opinion that there has been no  
 material increase in the occurrence of malig-  
 nant tumors in the United Kingdom. The  
 apparent growth in frequency, he says, may be  
 attributable to a disposition correctly to report  
 disorders that were not accurately diagnosed in  
 the past and that were classified as unexplained.  
 Obviously, if such be the case in Great Britain,  
 it is not unlikely that there has been a similar  
 misinterpretation of statistics in this country.  
 The most important feature of Professor Hew-  
 lett's discussion, though, is his treatment of the  
 germ theory of cancer. He affirms with great  
 positiveness that it is still without adequate  
 foundation. One fact that has been construed  
 as supporting the doctrine is that cancer seems  
 to spread from one part of the body to another  
 —say, from lip to lip—and also from one animal  
 of a given species to another. The phenom-  
 enon in question is regarded by Professor Hew-  
 lett as mere transplantation. He shows, fur-  
 thermore, how mistaken conclusions have been  
 drawn from certain other observations whose  
 accuracy cannot be challenged. Microscopic  
 bodies that are occasionally present with can-  
 cer will, if introduced into healthy tissue, now  
 and then excite morbid growths, but examina-  
 tion of the latter indicates that the product of  
 inoculation is not true cancer.

The significance of this negative testimony  
 lies in its bearing on the possibility of a cura-  
 tive serum. Of course, if there is no germ, it  
 will be hard to manufacture a remedy analogous  
 to the antitoxin of diphtheria. Some day it  
 may be practicable to evolve one; but Profes-  
 sor Hewlett evidently takes no stock in the  
 claims of Continental specialists that a cure has  
 already been found. For a short time hope was  
 excited by the fact that inoculating one diseased  
 mouse with blood from another which had been  
 spontaneously cured seemed to produce a benefi-  
 cial effect. However, the mouse cancer and  
 human cancer, according to Professor Hewlett,  
 are two different things; and a mouse serum  
 would not, in his judgment, help man or woman.  
 Only the blood of a spontaneously cured human  
 being would meet the requirements. For the  
 present, then, the knife is almost the only re-  
 source, and the sooner it is used the better is  
 the prospect of recovery.

## DRAWING IT MUCH TOO MILD!

Those chaps up in Great Barrington who  
 want the selectmen to reserve one or two roads  
 for the owners of automobiles are altogether  
 too modest in their demands! Why don't they  
 come out and ask for all that they are reason-  
 ably entitled to, and all that an enlightened  
 public sentiment would concede? Wouldn't it  
 be far better to demand the exclusive use of  
 all highways? Again, instead of merely barring  
 horses from these roads, wouldn't it be much  
 wiser to make the ownership of horses a cri-  
 minal offence? What rights have either those  
 animals or persons who are foolish enough to  
 possess them which any civilized government  
 ought to respect? If horses are to be tolerated  
 at all, why not compel the people to whom they  
 belong to purchase special parks or racetracks  
 for their exercise? Consider for an instant the  
 pecuniary resources of the two classes who are  
 chiefly interested in this matter. Are not the  
 old fogies who continue to evince a regard for  
 effete ideas and customs far better able to pay  
 for a private reservation than those exemplars  
 of true progress who have just asked for an  
 official recognition of rights they already pos-  
 sess?

Here's another thing to think about: Would  
 it not be more satisfactory to go to Boston and  
 secure the enactment of a law covering the  
 whole State than to limit the scope of the move-  
 ment to a single town? This policy would in-

volve a year's delay, to be sure; but just look  
 at the advantages! Those who ride in automo-  
 biles would then hold a first mortgage on all  
 Massachusetts. Moreover, the precedent thus  
 established might lead to limitation in other  
 commonwealths a year or two later; and even  
 the iron-heeled despots of Europe would un-  
 doubtedly awaken to the necessity of yielding  
 something to the prerogatives of the people.  
 Besides, notice the awkward position in which  
 the selectmen of Great Barrington would be  
 placed if they complied with the request which  
 has been made. There are lots of people who  
 are themselves so timid that they might sus-  
 pect that improper means had been employed  
 to obtain a favorable decision from those offi-  
 cials. Such a suspicion, of course, would be  
 utterly groundless, but it might impair their  
 chances of re-election. Wouldn't that be a trifle  
 heartless?

## MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Increased activity and strength continued to  
 pervade the securities market until the average  
 for the sixty most active railway stocks rose to  
 about the best point of the year, which was at-  
 tained last April, and within a fraction of the  
 highwater mark established in September, 1902.  
 During the early part of the week there was no  
 special influence, but a generally better feeling,  
 while the publication of more enthusiasm  
 report on Thursday aroused more enthusiasm  
 than has appeared at any previous time this  
 season. It was not surprising, but there was  
 less concentration upon a few specialties, the  
 business being fairly well distributed through  
 all departments, although Reading was the fea-  
 ture at the close. Nevertheless, it is still a  
 mid-summer market, in which commission house  
 business provides a very small percentage of the  
 total. Foreign interest in this market was  
 small, sentiment at London having been domi-  
 nated by cables regarding the peace conference  
 which were not considered encouraging.

Narrow fluctuations continue in the money  
 market, call loans ruling a trifle easier at times  
 because of the disposition of bankers to pre-  
 pare for large transfers to the interior. In  
 order to have funds readily accessible it is  
 necessary to curtail new time loans other than  
 for the shortest terms. Yet there was no per-  
 ceptible hardening in the rates for loans mak-  
 ing six months hence, first class Stock Ex-  
 change collateral being accepted on a 3% per  
 cent basis. An encouraging development of the  
 week was the increase in supply of mercantile  
 paper, indicating greater activity in com-  
 mercial channels. Thus far there has been little  
 direct shipment of currency to the interior,  
 while new gold has been transferred from San  
 Francisco, but the reserve cities outside New-  
 York are withdrawing funds indirectly by hold-  
 ing the cash deposited by collectors of internal  
 revenue and making settlements by paying the  
 Sub-Treasury with drafts on New York cor-  
 respondents. The effect of this operation is dis-  
 tinctly seen in frequent daily balances at the  
 Clearing House favorable to the Sub-Treasury,  
 despite the fact that on regular government  
 operations disbursements have exceeded receipts.

Taking the country as a whole, business  
 conditions made further progress in the  
 right direction last week, but there were  
 setbacks, although in every case the distur-  
 bance was local. Most far reaching in its  
 effect is the yellow fever quarantine, which dis-  
 turbs business at points as remote as Baltimore  
 and Cincinnati, through the cancellation of or-  
 ders for goods about to be shipped for fall con-  
 sumption. While some of this business is per-  
 manently lost, much of it will be made up when  
 the epidemic is conquered, as it undoubtedly  
 will be in a reasonable time. The South has  
 also to contend with considerable loss on cotton  
 plantations, although higher prices will make  
 up much of the difference in the aggregate, but  
 will not help districts that have been especially  
 unfortunate. Several labor controversies in-  
 involve thousands of wage earners, and their con-  
 sumption of the necessities of life must be  
 curtailed more or less, even if not to the full  
 extent of the loss in pay. It is to be hoped that  
 the bridge workers' difficulty will reach an  
 early settlement, as the phenomenal activity  
 in the structural steel market indicates that  
 many important undertakings of this nature  
 would be seriously handicapped.

According to the government crop report  
 issued on Thursday, the outlook for wheat and  
 corn is much brighter than most trade authori-  
 ties had anticipated. A condition of 89 for  
 corn is estimated by the Produce Exchange  
 statistician as indicating a yield of 28.7 bushels  
 an acre, which would give a crop of 2,608,-  
 116,000 bushels, according to the official figures  
 of acreage. This would exceed all previous rec-  
 ords, but, owing to the fact that the crop is  
 later than usual, there is still opportunity for  
 injury. Even more gratifying is the statement  
 as to wheat, which shows a probable yield of  
 16.2 bushels an acre of spring wheat, notwith-  
 standing sensational reports of rust, and in-  
 cluding the winter wheat, which is now prac-  
 tically out of danger, a yield of 719,731,000  
 bushels is promised, a quantity but once ex-  
 ceeded in the history of the nation and then by  
 less than 30,000,000 bushels. If these figures  
 are approximately correct, it will be extremely  
 difficult to maintain prices at their present po-  
 sition, and any material reduction would tend to  
 restore the foreign trade that has so sadly de-  
 teriorated in recent years. Cotton rose slightly  
 but failed to maintain the advance, as port re-  
 cepts continued heavy and speculative opera-  
 tions for the short account became aggressive.  
 Manufacturing news is still most satisfactory,  
 the cotton industry occupying the strongest  
 position. Prospective purchasers of cotton  
 goods have ceased to seek bargains, at last ap-  
 preciating the strength of the statistical po-  
 sition and competing with each other eagerly for  
 the earliest shipments that can be secured. Few  
 mills are in position to make prompt deliveries,  
 and the whole tendency of prices is upward,  
 irrespective of speculative variations in raw  
 cotton. New lines of woollen goods are with-  
 drawn almost as soon as they are opened, and  
 manufacturers are constantly buying small  
 quantities of raw wool in the leading Eastern  
 markets, maintaining that staple far above all  
 prices in two decades, yet there is compara-  
 tively little speculation, considering the extent  
 of the rise, which has amounted to over five  
 cents for the year. Footwear producers are be-  
 coming more cautious regarding contracts cov-  
 ering deliveries next spring, as the sensational  
 advance in prices of hides renders the future  
 of the leather market extremely uncertain. Scarcely  
 any change in the statistical position of pig  
 iron indicates that production and consump-  
 tion about balanced during July and that the  
 future would be most promising were it not  
 for the fact that much new business is being  
 accepted below list prices. This inability to  
 maintain agreements indicates that the leading  
 interest is no longer in complete control of the  
 situation.

Japan might well afford to strain a point about  
 the limitation of Russia's navy in the Pacific.  
 If it becomes troublesome she might call upon  
 Tokyo to annex it.

The managers of the Pacific Wireless Tele-  
 graph Company predict that before many months  
 the cable to Hawaii will be unnecessary. The  
 company evidently thinks it has a pair of bolts  
 which will make the seven league variety a  
 candidate for the historical museum.

Dogs which behave in an eccentric manner,  
 and even bite people, are not always victims of  
 hydrophobia. Though it is usually judicious to  
 shoot them on suspicion, the brain should (if  
 possible) be dispatched to some institution where

the nature of the disorder can be determined. It  
 may then be possible to decide better how to  
 treat the human and canine subjects of the ani-  
 mal's attacks.

Lights at Fort George went out the other  
 night. Too bad! In the interests of the public  
 it is generally recognized that Fort George needs  
 all its lights turned on at their full power.

With French sailors saluting the statue of  
 Nelson in Trafalgar Square, London, the Anglo-  
 French entente may be considered complete.

Envoy Witte seems to think the Japanese  
 have exaggerated their victories greatly. It  
 would be interesting to have the views of Gen-  
 erals Stoessel and Kuropatkin and Admiral Ro-  
 jestvensky upon the subject.

The Chicago "Id" is on and Chief Collins is  
 sitting on it. The wife of the Mayor has the  
 credit of making the first hit in the Dunne ad-  
 ministration.

After reading in "The Scientific American"  
 the formidable list of things found in Croton  
 water on July 25 by a newspaper correspond-  
 ent, one feels that if he must partake of them  
 probably it would be best to have them boiled,  
 thus furnishing a soup of some forty-six in-  
 gredients, not counting H<sub>2</sub>O.

The persistency with which it is reported from  
 day to day that this or that Cabinet officer will  
 resign gives those officials more than their share  
 of summer work in daily denying